McCullough's shot tower in Centre street, near Pearl, evidently with the intent of tearing down the national colors was for at the top of the et ff. Observing his strange conduct and to stay his desecrating band Officers Davis and Donohne of the Sexth Ward made all possible haste to the top of the tower, but before they reached the spot the sacri'egious act had been consum mated, the man having out the kalliards and lowered the Stars and Stripes. He was about tearing the flag to shreds when the officers seized him. prisener resisted with all his might, and sware he would not be taken, but his descent was safely accomplished, and he soon found himself in a cell in the Station-House. The fellow gave his name as Louis Justini, says he is a native of France, and lives at No. 1.2 Leonard street. He refused to make any explanation of his strange conduct, but positively denies being insone, and the man in whose house he lives

mays be never suspected him to be of unsound mind. The thig on the tower was plainly visible from the prisoner's rooms, and our informant states that the right of it so incensed him, that he resolved to tear it down at all hangeds. Inspired with that feeling, he rushed down stairs, and seizing a bar of iron two feet in length, ran to the shea-tower and climbed to the top. After passing through the scuttle, he fastened it after officers. During his passage up through the tower Jundani, with his iron bar, broke our every pone of class and window-such in the side of the structure, which thereby is damaged to the amount of nearly \$300. If the prisoner is really insone, there is method in his madness; but as far as known he has never been suspected of lunacy, and there are those who beli-ve him to be in the pay of the Secretionists. His mental co dition, however, will be duly passed upon by a ja y of physicians, and if he should be pronounced insane, the saylors will be his fature bome. At all events, care will be taken that in future he shall not play the Seceprisoner says that of late he has been employed as cook in one of the military camps on Staten Island.

IMPORTANT SEIZURE OF SOUTHERN BANK-NOTES. A BOX-FULL OF PAPER CURRENCY-THE SLAVER

SERAH-GEN. LEE'S PAPERS.
UNITED STATES MARSHAUS OFFICE.

The strict injunction up u the express companies against carrying contraband articles Southward is conwantly leading to important seizures. On Thursday merning, United States Marshal Murray was applied to by Mr. W. L. Ormsby of the New-York Bank-Note Company for permission to send to Georgia a tox containing a steel place and 3,000 impressions of the notes of the Bank of Whitfield, at Dalton, Ga. The Marsi al properly considered Southern money as contraband of war, and not only refused to great the permit, but notified Mr. Ormsby that he should be compelled to seize the plate and the bills. Mr. Ormsby left, but soon returned with the box and delivered it into Mr. Mur-ray's possession. The steel plate has four notes engraved upon it, of the denominations of \$1, \$2, \$3, and 5. There are 3,000 impressions, and the amount of money represented is \$32,000-quite enough to equip two or three regiments of "the Pirates of the Gulf."

This beautiful dipper-built craft, of 300 tuns builden, which was seized by Assistant-Marshal Toompson, just before Mr. Murray came into office, is now lying at At'antic Docke. On Saturday last orders were received from Washington to break out her cargo, but on account of the rain of Monday the work could not be commenced until Tuesday. It was all completed last evening, with the exception of removing her ballast. The search was rewarded by the discovery of a large number of shooks, such as are used for making watercasks, a number of boys eads of rum, fifteen or twenty bogsbeads of tobseco, and several cases of old flint lock muskets, each one of which would be worth several stout negroes on the Coast of Africa.

The seven large boxes of letters, dispatches, and other documents belonging to Maj. Gen. Lee of the Virginia army, which were seized by United States Warshal Murray on Tuesday, have not yetheen opened, as no orders have been received from Washington. The cases were shipped by sailing vessel from Texas to this port, to be forwarded to Alexandria, Va., but from present appearances we should judge they are not likely to reach their destination. No doubt they contain much does mentary evidence of the treason of Lee, and the complicity of some of his brother officers, and such as will show how the process of demoralizing the army was carried on by the thief and traitor Floyd while he was a sworn officer of our Government.

THE OBSEQUIES OF COL. VOSBURGH.

Few funeral processions in New-York bave been more imposing in rembers or respectability, or have been witnessed by a greater throng of sympathizing spectators, than that of Abram S. Vosburgh, late Colonel of the 71st Regiment New-York State Militia now stationed at Washington, D. C. Aside from the interest attacking naturally to the fortunes of every prominent military man in these stirring times, Col. Vosburgh had, by his long residence in New-York, by his amiable and winning manners, and by his extensive business connections, secured the affections of a multitude of friends, in place of the scores or dozens only who fall to the lot of ordinary mortals. While the intelligence of his sudden decease sent a thrill of regret to the hearts of his many friends. the regret was still tempered by the proud joy that be had died on the field of duty. If Peace has her victories as well as War, the peaceful days of War have their noble sacrifices, as well as the exciting hours of Battle and of 130001. And first among them stands the noble officer, who, conscious of his ewn bodily weak ness, still perils bealth day after day, that he may in person look after the perfect comfort and well-being o his men. And Col. Abram S. Vosburgh dies, slain just as unmistakably by the Southern traitors as if he had perished from a South-Carolina bullet through his breast, or a Mississippi bayonet through his heart.

On Wednesday morning the remains arrived here from Washington, under charge of an honorary escort composed of the picked guard of the 71st Regiment, who had been designated for that purpose.

The cornege was met at Jersey City by a number of the friends of the decensed, and the 55th (French) Regiment, which acted as a guard of honor. The remains were escated to the residence of the father of the deceased. No. 800 Greenwich street, and attended by a goard of honor up to the hoar of the funeral.

The following gentlemen, from military and civil life acted as pall-bearers, according to the programme Military-Gen. Hall, Gen. Storms, Gen. Spicer, Gen. Yates, Gen. C. H. Arthur, Col. Postley, Col. Hincken, Col. Styles. Col. Van Buren, Col Pierson, Liet. Col. Oegood, Lieut, Col. Hallock. Civil-Emanuel B. Hart. George W. McLean, Simeon Draper, Isaac Bell, jr. John Van Buren, John R. Carland, David H. Turner, Edward Vincent, Richard Winne, John S. Lawrence,

Halsey Mitchell, John R. Briggs. The military were convoked yesterday by the orders of their several commandants at the several points in the Fifth avenue and about Madison square, where they could most readily take their positions in line. Of the regiments and companies now in the city, whose officers could be spared to render the fitting respects of the occasion, none, we believe, were absent. Never do we remember seeing a more universal representation from the various military organizations, of division commandants, field officers, and of company officers than were present on the melancholy occasion of yescordsy. And not only was there a full turnout of the suifitary, but the civil authorities of the metropolis also presented themselves in full force to do ho illustrious dead. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilmen, with the officers of their respective Boards, were on the spot, and showed by their official presence the estimation in which the lamented Colonel was held by

the prominent citizens of New-York.

In anticipation of a fine military display, both sides of all the streets through which the line of march was taken were filled by anxious spectators at a very early boar. Every door and window, every door-step and alos railing, every fance and shed of every vacant lot,

every bal ony and roof, in fact, every position from which could be secured a full and fair view of the expected pageant, was, at an early hour, thronged to the very utmost. Every sidewalk was full, three, four, or half a dozen deep, according to the depth thereof; but t may be safely asserted that every foot of room above or below, on deck or allost, was occupied hours before the appointed time with the throngs of cager gazers.

One of the most imposing sights at any time is to see a whole city or an entire community put on simultaneously the badge of mourning. Two months ago, Nw-York might bave been, to a man, plurged into the deepest and most polynant sorrow, and to the uninformed stranger there would be no outward sign that would inform him unmi-takably that the city was attired in the livery of woe. A few weeks rgo, cowever, when every heart was touched with the fire of patriotism, every store-touse and merchants' establishment, and mechanical depot, and private house, in fact every edifice that was far enough advanced in the builders' hands to have four walls and a roof, suddenly, as if by magic, one bright mor ing, flung out all together the American Stars and Scripes, as a spentaneous and univer-al tribate of loyalty to the Union, and a determination to stand by " the old the first time, these innumerable banners were turned to a different purpose, and then, for the first time in the present war, were the countiess Stars and Stripes of this metropolis, turned, for the hour, into a badge

of monening.

Many of the flags over the strictly military stations had been at half-mast on Wednesday, but the general movement was not made until yesterday; then, for the first time, the myriads of flags in the chy were et at h-li-most, as a tribute of respect to the memory of one of the finest and most popular Colonols that ever served in a New-York regiment. The scene of a whole city

specified in their several regimental orders, and at the appointed heur were ready to start, without the delay we have so long been used to that we had almost come to believe in the impossibility of marching within an hour of the specified time.

It would be useless to specify particularly the various regiments, as nearly every corps of the city, and detachments from nearly all of the out-of-town regiments now present in the city, were present to essist

The guard of honor marched with reversed arms and with muttled drams, and with colors draped in heavy folds of crape, and all the individual members of the great masses of troops were the cust mary crape budge of mourning on the left arm. Beside the marching regiments and men, there were a number of fine carriages containing the near friends of the de-

placed in the bearse, and beavily draped in the American flag. The deceased was not in favor of military funerals as a general rule, and on this occasion the widow only yielded her consent in deference to the thousands of friends of Colonel Vosburgh, who desired in this way to testify their unbounded admiration and respect for the deceased as a man and an officer.

SERVICES AT THE HOUSE.

At 12 o'clock a large concourse of friends of the decessed assembled at the house of his father, in Greenwich street. Prayer was said by the Rev. T. C. Strong of the Bleecker-treet Church, and a benediction of fered. The face of the deceased was exposed to view, and several hundred people passed through the room in file, emerging at a side door.

SERVICES AT DR. MCAULEY'S CHURCH The side aisles and seats of Dr. McAuley's Church were crowded with ladies long before the hour for the commencement of the services. At 1 o'clock the organist began, and simultaneously the pall-bearers and guard of honor, led by the preachers, entered the center aisle, and advanced toward the pulpit, depositing the coffin immediately in front. Next entered the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city, carrying each in their right hand (except the Mayor), the staff office by which they were distinguished, the staves being tipped with crape. They were seated to the New-York State Militia Regiments, according to rank, tollowed and took reats also to the left; and the Staff and Field Officers of the New-York Volunteer Regiments, were sented to the right, or remained standing in the centre aisle, with a considerable number of privates of the 71st. A hymn was sung by the choir, and the Rev. Dr. McAuley then introduced the Rev. Dr. Strong as the Pastor of the Church attended by the family of Col. Vosburgh. The Rev. Dr. Strong offered a brief prayer, read parts of the 10th Pealm and 15th

chapter 1st Corinthians, and commenced his sermon. The subject of the discourse was founded on the dier of Jesus Christ," which form a portion of the exrtation of Paul to Timothy. There was a beautiful analogy implied in these words, the various approprinte points of which the preacher developed throughout his oration. The Captain of our salvation, God's beloved Son, who was mide the victim of suffering, he understood far better than the preacher could describe them, the true characteristics of the soldier. He that was a good soldier in the warfare of his, was a brave mannesolute, featless of danger, confident in the truth and proper character of the cause in which he is engaged, disinterested, looking not to the glory that is to crown his brow. Was it the lurel that fame was to entwine his brow, that made the Captain of our salvation so love us? No. alogy molied in these words, the various appropriate made the Captain of our salvation so love us! No. One of the qualifications of a good scheir was his consecration to his profession, which is his work his thought, his desire of life, throwing the energy of his thought, this desire of his, throwing the energy of his body, the power of his mind, the affections of his heart, his life, all that go to make up the man, into his profession. His work was linuself, and He was His work. It was pleasant to contemplate the true Christian warrier, fully clad in his armor, having only an ear to hear the voice of his lender, bearing the standard wherever the Captain of his salvation bids. The warrier stong of victory, "O death where is thy sting, Optave where is thy victory." The Christian soldier labors for the cause, the honor, of Christ. He did not do it at his own expense, but was paid by divine grace and encouragement, the assurance paid by divine grace and encouragement, the assurance of guidance in difficulty, support and constort in trial. There was a preciousness, a sublimity, a grandeur in looking up and beholding the rewards of rest. In the hand that held the sword, the soldier of Christ new holds a palm; in the other a golden barp, and where was the encasement of the mail and armor, he wears the spo less robe of the Redeemer's righteomess; and there, that in all the beauty of heaven he lays his lau-rels down at the feet of Jesus, and j his in singing the

which down at the feet of Jesus, and j his in singing the conqueror's sorg, "Worthy is the lamb, the conqueror lain, who has redected us with his own blood." The Rev. Dr. Strong then gave a sketch of the life f the desensed. Cel. Abrun S. Vosburgh was born t Kinderhook, Columbia Co., New-York, in 1825, his descent was of the old Kuickerbocker line, characteristics for the set. te had for three features that ennobled the man and bied his race—stern integrity, devoted patriotism, incompromising adherence to the pure principles ligion. He removed to this city with his family of relicion. He removed to this city with his family in 1845. In 1848 he commenced his military career, being appointed by that eminent military man, who, from early life, was the warm friend of the decased, Gen. Storme, as aid. He was then 24. In 1851 he was promoted by Gen. Spicer as Commander of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, and took command of a battalion composed of three companies, celled the American Ribonan. In 1853 three additional commanies were added to his battalion, which was converted as the 71st Beginson N. Y. S. M., and Maj. Voctorich was now dected Colonel, being the youngest Colonel of the Division, it not of the whole reliant correct discipline, the regiment soon occupied the first place emong the regiments of the country. The pecuhave among the regiments of the country. The peculiar candifications of Col. Vosburgh as an officer were, first, that he was a perfect gentleman. This was the foundation of the successful and the influential officer. Ye was well remarked by Steele, that "it is no very avenamentable in the world to neet with men of the successful and the influential officer. box or, men of courage, men of sense, and men of letter, but a true gentleman is what one seldom see. He is thoroughly a compound of the various good qualities that embellish mankind, and everything he does, everything he says, is

n ent, and they did well to honor his memory. He never allowed a single opportunity to pass unioproved by which the could give character and s'anding to his regiment. When as order was given, it often ye was fixed to have a serious proper indicate he was been so that the serious to them. And the was loved by them. He was a therough tactin in, and the exite the manner of the could be th nent, and they did well to honor his memory. He

in time to allow the excert to pass and deposit the

as arranged by the Committee having the matter in

as arranged by the Committee intended in the following order:

First Regiment of Gavatry, Lieut. Col. T. C. Devin.

Thin Regiment of Gavatry, Lieut. Col. Menck.

Seventy and the famoust, Lieut. Col. Ethotic commanding.

Ethough Regiment of Rifles, Col. J. Maidhof.

Determent of the Ninth Regiment, Major E. L. Stens.

Fifty 4th Regiment N. Y. S. Col. Win. H. Alten.

Cofficers of the First Division not on daty.

Officers of the Volunteer Regiment is in the city and vicinity.

Clergy and Physicians.

Pall bearers.
Military Escort. THE HEARTS. Military Escort.

Horse of the deceased.

'mmediate relatives of the deceased.

Members and exponenters of the Seventy-Brat, in citizens' dress, as monrosts.

Sergeant-at Arms of the Common Council.

Joint Committee of the Common Council.

Mayor of New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City.

Heads of Departments, and Common Council of New York, with their state of office.

Union Defense Committee.

Tamonary Society of which diceased was a member.

Met opolitor Home Council.

Citizens generally.

Among the military gentlemen in the procession ap-

Among the military gentlemen in the procession appeared the various officers of different regiments encompiny in the city and vicinity, viz:

Col. Lewis Blenker and staff, of the 1th Regiment, Gert an Rides, Col. J. E. Bendit and staff, of the 7th Regiment, Steaben Volunteers, Col. Mar. Weber and staff, 7th Regiment, Briston Rides, Col. T. G. D'Unassy and staff, 7th Regiment, Rines Rides, Col. T. G. D'Unassy and staff, Oxfonded Generi Col. George B. Jiall and Staff, of the Jacons Brigade, Gen. D. E. Sickles and brigade staff, of Earth on Brigade, Col. J. Houart Vari and staff, of the 2d-Regiment Scott Life Generic Col. Frederick Townsend and staff 2d Regiment of Albany, Col. Each C. Havekins and staff 3d Regiment, New York Zoneses, and officers in uniform, of the various regiments encamped.

The line of march was from Frifth avenue and Twen-

Hamilton-avenue ferry, thence to Greenwood.

All along the route the most profound mani-festations of respect for the deceased officer, were visble on every hand. The whole proceedings were appropriate and impressive, and the public display was ne of the finest ever seen on a similar occasion in New-York.

The following letter has been received by Isnac Sherman from Frank P. Blair, acknowledging con-

tributions:
Sr. Louis Arsanal, May 15, 1861. Sr. Louis Arses at, May 15, 1861.

To Isaac Shirman, esq.—Ms Dear Sir: I was much gratified by the receipt of your letter, and the privilege of drawing on you for \$1,000, for the purpose of clothing and equipping our four regiments: and your promise to exert yourself still further for this purpose, gives me additional reason to thank you. Allow me gives me additional reason to thank you. Allow me to say, that the condition of our men appeals most strongly to the sympathy of the patriotic men of the wealthy North. We have taken up arms for the country, although surrounded by hestile bands, and in the midst of a great and powerful State, whose whole the most of a great and powerful State, whose whose political power has been urging forward measures of houlility to our Government for the last six months. The City Government was wrested from us this Spring because our people had become utterly hopeless of Lincoln's Administration, which appeared to have sunk all desires to protect and defend the Government in the strangle for a few pitful offices. And yet, with the State Government and City Government against us, our people spring to arms, and with their bodies protected the public property and saved millions of dol are worth of gons and manifons of war to the Government, which had been stored in the St. Louis Arsenal, and captured the camp of the Secessionists, with 1,250 stand of arms and camp of the Secessionials, with 1,200 stand of arms and ofthe cannon. And yet, up to this time, these men have received nothing from the Government except arms and rations; not a shoe or blanket; not a tent, except those taken from the Soccess inites; not a cartridge-box or knapsack, or anything in the shape of an equipment. Not a dollar of pay can be drawn by the nea until the first two months of service shall have expired. Under these circumstances we have made an appeal to the liberality of our fellow-citizens of the North, who are in happier circumstances than ourselves, to sid us in purchasing an equipment for our troops, which shall enable us to render more efficient services to the Govenament. We have struck the first successful blow for the Government since the war commenced, and have shown by deeds, that we intend to do our duty to the Government. We have appealed in vain to the Government for money; we have appealed in vain for clothes, for blankets, for equipments. We have received nothing from any quanter, except the remittance sent by you, and must look to the generosity of our friends in New-York and the North, for some further relief in our extreme necessity.

I am very innerely pour frend FRANK, P. BLASK, Co. int Regt. M. V.

The following contributions have been made to the Missouri Volunteer Fund:

Already received. \$1.447

August Britannia. \$1.447

August Britannia. \$1.447

August Britannia. \$2.66

Further subscriptions are carnestly solicited.

THE GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESENTERIAN CHURCH.
The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterna Church met again yesterday—the Moderaton pre-

The Committee on Correspondence with the other The Committee on Correspondence with the other breach of the Reformed Presbyterian Chapth reported the draft of a letter to that body. The letter expressed a hope that while the other Synod were in every sense of the term exclesisation! "Secessionists," they might yet return to the original cody. The letter was adopted, and ordered to be transmitted—not, however, which is very miny delate on the question of courseling the very miny delate on the question of course.

without a very spicy debate on the question of cour-teey raised by the use of the word "Secossionist." Mesers, Sample and McErnary, Commissioner, from the First Church, Brooklyn, were beard, and the Synod adopted their report, recommending them to the special care of the Northern Presbytory.

special care of the Northern Presbytery.
The Rev. Dr. Barno of the American and foreign Christian Union, made a brief address, presenting the claims of that body upon the churches under the care this Synod. The Rey, Dr. Wilson moved that the cause of the

recommended to the patronage of th The Rev. Dr. Dougess was opposed to the motion, because he believed the American and Foreign Chris-tian Union out to be deing the work, which its agents represented, the fact and found, upon particular inquiry, that the rep-ntations regarding the conventions from Popery e could not be substantiated by at least one agent

there could not be substantiated by at least one agent of the Union laboring in that field.

The key, Dr. Bann expanied that he had been away from the Union for several years, and that upon his return to his former position the policy of the Union ad been changed. The motion of recommendation was adopted.

The following report was taken from the table, and OUT ON THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY. The Committee to whem was referred the various documents alluding to the present condition of our

bonal towersmeet, and winou any Correces and per several contributions of the Gospel of our Lord and Savior Jesus. Lift I be great ouject of the Gospel of our Lord and Savior Jesus. Lifts its to promote glory to Godin the highest, and on each mace and goodwil le man; the frain of the spirit is peace—the imagedom of thirst in peace, and the day of every Christian is easily for the things which make for peace, and which will turn out the contribution of the contri

oto peace. There is reason to believe that the people of the Slave-IV. There is reason to believe that the people of the Slaveholding States of our Confederacy misapprehend the principles
and weeks of the people of the non-Slaveholding States. It is a
mirake to suppose that there is any intention to interfere with
Slavery in the States where it exists, by any other means than
such as the right of free discussion of any subject of interest in
publics or religious properly conducted with sanction, to suppose that there is a desire that the slaves should rise up in
mirrection, monder their owners, and detartie their homes,
that there is any plac to degrade or subjugate the South, and
deprive its unhabituate of the equal rights which the Constitution
of our country secures to all.

V. Nouvitantamoutor is it to be distinctly understood that the
people of the North with few charpities regard Slavery as a
meat moral and political evil, and de desire its peaceable extincion.

great meral and pointical evil, and do desire is preceable extinct.

VI. Slavery is the volcanic element in our position system; were it removed, there is no reason to apprehend any discolution of the brotherly covenant which has bound our sovereign States together, and the bighest welfare of the nation requires that measures should be taken for its removal. The providence of fited is now most solemnty and distinctly calling upon as an antion, to devise some plan for this object.

VII. There are sine in regard to this as well as other things with as a well as our brethren of the South. We feel bound to liear with them the burden and loss which may be required in the embarcing into of the slave. We believe there are inany in the South who recognize the evil of Slavery, and would will ally concerned for its removal.

the South who recognize the evil of sixery, and would wint by comparate for its rimovolt.

Vill. It behaves Curistians of every name, whether in the North or the South, moter the senantie of their Savier and the entitates of his spirit and tills word, to unite for this purpose.

I.k. It is suggested that at institution be given to all who love their Savier and their country, to meet he Convention for this purpose, at as early a date as possible at least before he approaching meeting of Congress, to desite rate upon this subject.

The Committee was instructed to transmit a copy of the forecoming designent to each church. Court, now

The Committee was instructed to transmit a copy of the foregoing document to each church, Court, now in season, or to be in session soon.

An invitation from Messrz, Grinnell, Minturn & Co., through John T. Agnew, esq., to visit the Great Eastern, was accepted, whereupon the Synod rose, and proceeded to the steamship.

On returning to the place of meeting a vote of thanks was given to the gentlemen to whom they were indebted for their visit to the Great Eastern.

The Synod theu flished up some important business in relation to The Banner of the Covenant, and adjourned to meet at Princeton, Indiana, the second Wednesday in May, 1862, at 74 o clock p. m.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES STEAM-SHIP KEYSTONE STATE.

BLOCKADING FLEET AT FORTRESS MONROE -WOMEN AND CHILDREN DRIVEN OUT OF

The United States steamship Keystone State, Capt. French, arrived yesterday afternoon at the Navy-Yard, in this city, having left Norfolk harbor on Wednesday morning. The following vessels were at Fortress Monroe: Frigates Minnesota and Cumberland, brig

Perry, and gun-beats Star and Yankee. The Keystone State towed from Fortress Monro the brig Hiawatba, of and for Liverpool, loaded with tobacco. The Hiawatha attempted to run by the fleet on Sunday morning when the Star fired a shot across her bows. To this the brig paid no attention. The of the brig without effect; it was only when a second shot from the Minnesota went whizzing among her rigging that the Hiawatha was brought to. She was found to be heavily loaded with tobacco, and was sent

found to be heavily loaded with tobacco, and was sent home in charge of Lieut. Russell and a prize crew. The Keystone State reports the blockade at Norfelk as effective and beligerent. All the officers and men of the various ships were anxious for a fight, and especially desire to exterminate the rebel batteries along the coast. The Keystone was sent from Wash-ington to bring a number of women and children from Portsmouth, who had asked for some means of con-veyance to the North. On arriving alongside the Munesota, on Saturday lest, a tog-bear, bearing a flag of trace, was sent to the city to bring off the refug es. The white flag was fired at several times by the rebels, The write day was fired at several times by the receis-but they eventually let her pass. When the captain made knewn his errand to the authorities, he was told to go back to the Minnesota immediately and report that the women and children would be sent off on Monday, but that reliher the tog nor any other vessel would be allowed to approach the city again.

On Monday afternoon 115 women and children and

two men were sent off from the city to the Keysto State in an old scow that could scarcely keep after They were packed in with the small quantity of be gage they were allowed to take, like so many entite, but were received on board the Keystone State in the most hospitable manner, and maniformly speak in terms of the warmest praise of the officers and men of terms of the warnest prace of the onicers and near of that vessel for the kind manner in which they were treated while on board the ship. The entire vessel was at their disposal, and everything was done to make their situation as comfortable as possible. Many of these refugees are the fam less of men who had previously been compelled to fly from Portsmouth to save their lives. Several left at the time of the

to save their lives. Seven has at the time of the burning of the navy, having been employed there. Others leave husbanus, finthers, sons or brothers still in the city who are unable to get away. They had but a irs notice, and were obliged to depart with what few hours notice, and were obliged to depart with what few things they could get hastily together, and are thankful to have got into a civilized country again without suffering bed by harm.

They report a fearful state of things in Portsmouth, that civy being held in complete subjection by a mob-of Georgia soldiers. Women dared not walk the streets after sundown, and were often insulted in the

grossest manner by the soldiers while sitting on their own doorsteps. Many of them had money due them from persons in the Navy-Yard, and when compelled to go for it, were entreted to the greatest indignich Commodore French, who is to compand of the Nav Yard, is represented as an old libertice, who encou os his men in their bestial ties by his own conduct. The refugees state that there are numberlished a number tion men. In Portamouth, whose daily prayer is that Union ment in Portamenth, whose daily prayer is that the Seccesion bands may be driven from their midst. These men are kept in subjection and constant fear for their lives by the Georgia soldiers, who occupy the Navy-Yardand adjacent fields. It is believed that, were it not for the soldiers, Portseanth would give a fair majority for the Union. Union men, however, are told that if they dare to vote or talk for the Union, they will be killed instantly. Several New-Yorkers have been forced to take up arms against their own fleg, but firmly declare that they will never fire a builder at it.

Partitions in the city are so scarce that money will not buy them. Coor citizens, particularly those who are suspected of being opposed to recession, have been scarcely at le to get enough to eat to keep them alive. searcely at le to get enough to cut to keep them gives. The authorities have established a part of distributing office, where such find as can be obtained is doled out to entirens in printal quantities. It consists principally of nearl, park, and herring—most of which is obtained from the Navy-Yard. There has been but little, if any, fresh ment offered for sale\*in the city, and butter canot be had at any price.

The Navy-Yard has been pretty thoroughly repaired,

and many heavy gons have been planted outside at various points. There are between seven and eight them.

thousand men in that visibity, and it is said that, in case of an attack, the force could be increased to 20,000 in 24 hours. The west side of the Yard, where case of an attack, the force could be increased to 20,05 in 24 boars. The west side of the Yard, where an attack by land is anticipated, has been pierced for masketry, and heavy guns brought to bear upon its approaches. Many of the slaves have been armed and employed by the role is, who claim that they can conside in them. The refusees, however, are quite certain that the first blow struck at Norfolk will be the signal for the turning of the slaves up on their masters. The slaves say but little about their plans, but are known to have frequent secret meetings. They express a great desire to obtain arms, and waste but little of the ammunicion furnished them. There have been several vessels sunk in the harbor to prevent the entrance of a ammunicion furnished them. There have been several vessels sunk in the harbor to prevent the entrance of a flect. Several Union men in the city have offered to remove these if they can be protected by the guns of the fleet while engaged in the operation. The Keystone State brings but a small portion of those who are anxious to leave Portsmouth. In addition to their fear of Secessi-tidit, the Portsmouth people are apprehensive of a rising among the slaves, which they think would be more territ le tuan even the bombardment of the sity. Handreds would fly to the North immediately, sacrificing everything they po-sees, if there was

would be more terril le toan even the bombardment of the city. Handreds would fly to the North immediately, sortilicing everything they posses, if it ere was any means of conveyance which they could take.

There are many of the chizzens, and many of the women, too, who are rank Socses-builds, and would do anything in the world to kill off the Government soldiers when they land. They threaten to poison all the wells, and all the fossi in the Navy-Yard, at the first sign of the defeat of their forces, and the refugees think this will be one of the greatest dangers to which our soldiers will be exposed in Virgi in.

The following are the names of those who arrived in the Keystone State:

Mrs. Col. De Keisen, live children, and nurse: Mrs. Capt Dyer. four children, and nurse: Lieut. Easter, while two children, and nurse: Mrs. Maxwell, Miss. Mary, while, Whis. Delia Lemard, Mrs. May Wells, isier, and two children, Mrs. R. Mary woll, Mrs. Mary and five children, Mrs. M. O'Connor and two children, Mrs. B. M. boys, Mrs. Margaet Curas and two children, Mrs. M. O'Connor and two children, Mrs. B. M. Mrs. Mary Breaten of the Mrs. E. A. Nutt and two children, Mrs. M. O'Connor and two children, Mrs. B. A. Mary Mrs. Mary Greaten of Mrs. E. A. Nutt and two children, Mrs. M. Mrs. Mary Handworth, Mrs. Agnet Laurie and for children, Mrs. Cath. Miss. Mary Histonaworth, Mrs. Agnet Laurie and for children, Mrs. V. White and two children Mrs. E. H. Smith and four children, Mrs. V. White and two children, Mrs. E. White and two children, Mrs. Rosenberg, Mrs. Brockmen.

The following were transferred at Old Point to the The following were transferred at the rolls to the Baltimore Mail steamer Georgi ma on the Elst:

Mrs. Metligh and two children, Mrs. Mary Burke and three children, Mrs. Anna Oaks and child. Mrs. Mrs. Preset and son, Mrs. Catharine Moore, Mrs. Mary Barsell and child, Miss Mary Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. Howard and five children, Mrs. Catharine Hasen.

The officers of the Keystone State do not appear to think that the skirndeburg at Sewall's Point has been think that the skirndeburg at Sewall's Point has been

think that the skirmishing at Sewall's Point has been very serious yet on either side. On Saturday night last the Star (late Monticello) ran up opposite the battery and was fired upon. She immediately returned the fire, and a brisk cannonading was kept up for some time, the shot from the steamer appearing to be more accurate than those fired by the Rebels. Eventually the firing on land ceased, and the Rebels took to their heels. The Star lay off the battery all hight and all day Sunday, when it was discove ed that the Rebels were at work repairing damages. A few shot were exchanged, but nothing serious resulted. It was thought by those on board the Star that three or four of the Rebels were killed during the cannonading on Saturday, but nothing was known positively. Two of the Federal troops were slightly wounded by splinters, but none were killed, as reported. The commander of the Star is anxious for a light, and t links if it was worth while he could silence the Sewall's Point Battery in a short time, if re set about it in earnest. The worth while he could stand the the rest. The Keystone State will take on troops and stores to-day, and immediately depart, but her destination has not been positively decided upon.

## JUDGE CAMPBELL AND SECRETARY

JUDGE CAMPBELL AND SECRETARY
SEWARD.
The letter of fode Campbell, late of he 3-prome Court, gives
a very graphic picture of a \*candid satesians." We do not
suppose that any exposure of the falsehood and depitioty would
give Seward a moment's unexatiness. He has a great ambition to
pass for a gentleman s. d. if he thought the convertion of falsehood would dumyoge his pretensions, he would be exist enough to
combe a demonstrated execution to the composition of a gentleman section of the best of the convertion of a gentleman section of the composition of a gentleman section of the composition of a gentleman section If the Secretary of State was at Therty to reply to

If the Secretary of State was at Berty to reply to ex-Judge Campbell, revealing all that passed between them on several occasions, not only no imputation of insincerity would rest upon the Secretary, but the facts would sectionally affect Judge Campbell's well established reputation for candor and frackness. These revelations would furnish no evidence of either the "falsehood" or "duplicity" of Gov. Seward, for there was nothing of either in his conversation.

We violate no confidence in saying that Judge Campbell balanced long between loyalty and secession, the preponderance, up to a late day, being in favor of the Union. If he at any time locked with favor or satisfaction upon Secession, he was much and generally misunderstood. If he did not seriously contemplate remaining in the Union and upon the Bench, he was misunderstood. If, during that period of mental trial, he was accioned in humony with the leading enemies of the Union, he was grossly misunderstood.

That Governor Seward conversed freely with Judge

fort Sunter would be evacuated. He certainly be-lieved so, founding his opinion upon a knowledge of Gen. Scott's recommendation. Subsequently the tres-ident deemed it his duty to authorize an effort to reen-force and provision that fortress. We do not know force and provision that fortress. We do not know whether Gov. Seward met Judge Campbell after that change of purpose, but he was not at liberty, if they did meet, to reveal what was so well kept. But what-ever Gov. Seward said or intimated to Judge Camp-bell, was true at the time it was said. That Judge

MILITARY AFFAILS IN BROOKLYN.

Brig. Gen. Crooke, who has recently returned from Washington and Annapolis, makes the following re-port in relation to the necessities of two of the regi-ments of his brigade now at the scat of war:

The ladies of Fiathush are engaged in making J.000 flavelecks for the Ukin Regiment at Amapole, and will have them instelled and sent or in a two days. The Just Regiment at Manipole, and will have them instelled and sent on in a two days. The Just Regiment at Washington med 600 of the same. Many members of both recibents need 600 of the same. Many members of both recibents need moderelething—gray flamed shirts are best. These regiments must depend upon our own county for these supplies. The United States authorities will not supply them to militial emilities for three months, because the State ought to do it. The State output to distribute the United States cought to do it, and so our own men, will not supply the distribute the United States output to do it, and so our own men, will not supply the do it, and so our own men, will not

can them.

This notice is given so that the ladies of this county may be pyrised of what is being done and needed. The 18th and 28th legiments were hurried off without time or experimely for anyon applies. I am sure our community, when these facts and ideas for the county are our chief relations. Materials for have each cost about 16 cents each. Any information will be given a application to new PHILIP'S, CROOKE,

Brig Gen Fifth Brigade, No. 387 Folton etc., Brooklyn.

A new company, to be designated by the letter I, is eing formed for the 13th Regiment. Fifty members are already been enrolled. Brigade Inspector Dodge

THE CONCERT LAST NIGHT .- The Church of the Paritans was filled last evening with an appreciative andience to listen to the Concert by Horace Waters and his vocabsts for the benefit of the Imperial Zonaves. Dexter Fairbank, esq., was called to the Chair, and, after an overture on the piane by Miss Parkharst, the Rev. L. C. Lockwood, Chaplain of the Regiment, led in prayer. Several religious pieces were song in solo and chorus. Edward Gilbert, of this city, then made an eloquent and appropriate address. He said that this war, like that of the Roses in England, was putting the stability of our popular Government to its severest test, but it would gloriously

endure the ordeal.

G. C. Bingham, Quartermaster of the regiment, then any the new song by the Rev. Mr. Warren, published in vesterday's Tautyse, and was veciferously encored. Solos and choruses of a patriotic character were next performed by the vocalists with the most enthuriastic appliance, amid the waving of banners. Prof. Abbott ably performed on the organ.

The congregation rose unanimously to signify a desire that the concert be repeated next week.

NEW-JEUSEY MEANNESS AGAIN, -- Private Jas. W. Grown of the 8th Massachusetts Regiment has called on as, and made a complaint against the Camden and An-Railroad, which is only one more confirmation of many previous charges which we have made public. He had an honorable docharge from the regiment. by order of Gen. Mansfield, and a pass from the War Department, to return to Massachusetts, free of charge. With this he came without trouble as far as Philadelphia but on the New-Jersey Kailroad the conductor told him that he must pay his full fare, or be ejected from the cars. Accordingly, he was forced to pay all the money he had about him, and has reached the city without money enough to pet his meals. The conductor todified him that the Company did not recognize any passes from either Gen. Mauslield or Gen. Butler. It s but fair, therefore, that they should be apprised of the fact so that their soldiers may not be out to such indignities as officers of this road seem disposed to offer

THE BANK OF ALBANY. IMPORTANT PROCEDURE. From The Albany Evening Journal of yesterday.

From The Athany Evening Journal of yesterday.

Adam Van Allen, Receiver of the Bank of Albany, has commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court against the firm of Vose & Co., which firm consists of themry Bleecker, William E. Bleecker, and Samuel D. Vose, arising out of their connection with the affairs of the bank afore-sid. The complainant alleges that the defendants had been in the habit of largely overdrawing their accounts without offering proper securities; that Henry Bleecker had used his influence as Director to obtain over-drafts, and that the Cashier of the bank had suffered himself to be t-upered with by him.

In proof of these allegations, the affidavit of E. E. Kendrick, hate Cashier of the Bank is produced. Mr. K. deposes that the said Henry Bleecker obtained and exercised an undue influence over vine; that he applied to 1 im for over trafts, which were allowed; that these transactions were concealed from the President and Directors; that he was actuated in yielding by the a strances of the said Henry Bleecker that it was necessary to lave these accommodations extended; that if the dill part of the third state in the control of the said Henry Bleecker that it was necessary to lave these accommodations extended; that if the dill part of the thir stand are worth.

So I im for over traits, when were allowed; that these transactions were concealed from the President and Directors; that he was actuated in yielling by the a strances of the said Henry Blocker that it was uccrestry to have these accommodations extended; that if they did not get it their standing would be imported, and their debt, allered incurred to said Bank, icopardized; that the firm of Vose & Co. continued to make such overdrafts up to the time of the resignation of the deponent, and without the knowledge of the Directors, and without providing any funds to meet the liabilities. The affidavit further reci es:

E. E. Ketedrick, to his de, odifor, says;

That is to par life, and for some time previous thereto, the earld Blockers, for and on including association, who were and had been in the liabilities their life of discours, and short them and had been in the liability of having their paper discounted, and being accommodated with louns on their paper, by and at said flank of Alonny, up to a certain amount. Were very survious that the said lenk should increase their like of discours, and aford them greater accommodation and between their short of the said defendant, they blocker, the aford the interest of the said defendant, they blocker, the aford the interest of the said defendants. Blocker, the aford the interest of the said defendants that thereupon since upon the said section of the said defendants that thereupon since upon the said section of said bank oneld not be revealed upon to accommodate them to the extent they desired, not to increase their line of discount, the said hier provides and commodation, declined and absolutely reflected and previse of in the said defendants that thereto and the said section of all Bank, representing that the provides and control of the prevention provides and the said section of the said defendants that they had the said section of the said section

These are starting allegations. The defendants have long maintsined a high position in business circles, and it is difficult to believe that they have committed the offences alleged.

The suit instituted by Adam Van Allen is for the The suit instituted by Adam Van Allen is for the recovery of the anomate alleged in 10 a affidavit of E. E. Kendrick, viz: \$2.7,600 36, alleged to have been obtained from the Bank of Coumerce, New-York, together with some other small sums of money upon checks, which we have not mentioned.

We have not mentioned.

We learn that Deputy-Sheriff Cliaton this morning arrested Wm. E. and Henry Bleecker, with instructions to hold them in default of \$100,000 bail each.

THE NATIONAL BANK,-This institution has, we understand, decisied to go into liquidation, and will not, therefore, open its doors to morrow morning. It is believed that the losses in ident upon the suspension of Mesers Vose & Co. determined those interested in of Mesers Vose & Co. determined those interested in the Bank to apply for an injunction and the appoint-ment of a receiver. About half the capital is supposed to have been jeopardized. In any event, however, the depositors will be entirely safe, and the notes, of course, perfectly good, being secured by a deposit of State and Government stocks with the Bank Superinten lent. We trust, and, from the best information we can receive, believe it to be true, that this is the last of the bank failures that we shall have to record.

Stoppage of Another Albany Bank,

Athany, Thursday, May 23, 1861.
The National Bank of Albany, after a consultation with the bankers here this morning, have concluded to stop business, and wind up their affairs.
Their circulation is well secured, and it is confidently

believed that their depositors are also safe. The whole of their deposits is less than \$130,000, but the debt of their President, one of the fem of Yose & Co., who recently fadled, has consumed so large a share of their capital that it was deemed best to close up rather than attempt to struggle on with impaired means and

The Currency Panic.

Chicago, Thursday, May 23, 1861.

There is no improvement whatever in business maters. Holde s of grain refuse to sell for anything but obtor its equivalent. The Board of Trade this mornors. Holde a or gran. The Board of Tree.
oblior its equivalent. The Board of Tree.
ag passed the following:
Because events in money matters have calminated in

if here is, Recent events in money matters have calminated in return to the shouled of good and silver. Review. That, in the opinion of the loard of Trair, all sales property and quotations thereof should negrafler be made in the equal to specie.

Loss of Bark Gen. Taylor.

NEW-CRIEANS, Taursday, May 23, 1861.
The bark Gen. Taylor, hence for Bordeaux with a sign of cotton and staves, was burned to the water sign at the Bar this morning. The cargo wass a total

FIRES.

FIRE IN THE NAVAL SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

On Thursday moreing, between 2 and 3 o'clock, five was discovered in the measurer's room of the office of the Navai Surveyor. It originated in the cutivess corner, year the door opening from the hallvay into the street

The fire ran up the walls and communicated with the seem above, burning a hole through the ceiling of the large room on the second floor, but was extinguished tions much damage was done—the while not exceed-

DIRD.

Interest that this city, on Tauraday, May 13, after a short an interest them. We then this food, youngest one of William and Sarry C. Ld. ingetted of this city, in the 10th year at his e of the funeral will be given in the papers of Saturday

SOUTHERLAND-Of dropsy, Andrew Southerland, and if

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the forers at the M. P. Church, Thirtieth street, between Elijuk and Nina aventes at 1 o'clock this day (Friday.) His remains will be taken to Morroe, Orange County, for intermed